

ble, too, the attempt to establish a currency by any other measure. But although the administration has not settled this, yet it cannot but entertain the hope that Congress—when it re-assembles—will see and acknowledge that the Exchequer is preferable to the Sub-Treasury. A bank is out of the question—trampled under foot—spurned by the Government and the Democracy as it has been, and the alternative is the Sub-Treasury or the Exchequer!"

"In regard to the question of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, I will not trouble you. I am content with the Constitution as we received it from our fathers; (Applause.) I believe the people of the United States are thus content with it. (Renewed applause.) I do not believe that they are against it. (Cheers.) And, for myself, I am ready to say, that while I am divided among the object, I am divided from those who pursue them. I point to this Constitution: I stand upon it, like the knights of the olden time, always ready and prepared to die to the utmost in its defence. It may be that I may be borne down in the strife; it may be that I shall fall in the contest; but if so, I shall have the consolation of knowing that I fall in the discharge of the highest and most sacred duty of an American citizen; that I shall die a blessed martyr in the righteous cause. For I know, that however you may be influenced, by the press or your own passions, if you trample upon the Constitution of the United States you will commit a sacrilege only less odious than that of the mercenary traders of Japan, who are compelled to tread under foot the cross of the Redeemer. I know that the time will come when other counsels will prevail, and when justice will be done to all who stand up in the fight, in defence of the Constitution. (Cheers.)"

And now I know not what proportion of party there is in this hall. I know not how many of you are Whigs, and how many Democrats, and I scorn all party considerations in the conflict for the good of the country. But I appeal to you—to your own hearts—whether the interests of the whole country are not perilled by these fanatical contests of party? It is but a very small minority of the people who are thus pushing on these schemes of party aggrandisement, and the masses are attached intensely to the interests of the whole country. And I turn to you, Whigs, and I ask you if you are ready to trample upon the Constitution for the sake of a United States Bank? If you answer in the affirmative, then I turn to you, Democrats, and I ask you. (Loud cries of "no, no.") Well, then, there is an end of the controversy, for the whole beginning, middle and end, of this contest, is this simple party question. And, gentlemen, I rejoice to believe, and to know, that whatever may be your party, your own convictions will tell you that you are not ready to sacrifice the country to a United States Bank."

Mr. Cushing, it will be recollected, was as violent a whig in 1840, as any man in New England, and scarcely less distinguished and able.

HYMN FOR CHANNING'S FUNERAL.

By W. C. Bryant.

While yet the harvest fields are white,
And few the toiling reapers stand,
Called from his task before the night,
We miss the mightiest of the band.

Oh! Thou of strong, yet gentle mind!
Thy thrilling voice shall peal no more
For Truth, for Freedom, and Mankind:
The lesson of thy life is o'er.

But thou! in brightness far above
The fairest dream of human thought,
Before the seat of Power and Love,
Art with the Truth that thou hast sought.

Solomon Hillen (dem.) has been elected Mayor of Baltimore, by a majority of 4,483 over Jacob Small (whig.) Of the 42 members of the City Council, 34 are democrats.

COMMUNICATED.

As the Editor of the Creole displays so much amiability this week, I am extremely loth to disturb his equanimity by depriving him of the only ground on which he pretends to justify himself against the strictures of X.

Because, as he thinks, X has swallowed with greedy avidity for years, the "low scurrility of the Globe and the vulgar blackguardism of the Sentinel," he should not be fastidious about swallowing the "vulgar blackguardism" of the Creole. Admitting his premises to be correct his conclusion by no means follows. There are different degrees of vulgarity, each more disgusting than the other, and that is most disgusting which is used as the Editor uses his on *amore*. X has however to state to the Editor that he has mistaken the author as well as the design of the communication in the Democrat. X is not a patron (nor a reader) of the Sentinel, nor is he a "Mississippi repudiator," and does not therefore, feel himself bound to "swallow" vulgarity of any kind, as the editor's logic would have him do. The design of X was simply to rebuke falsehood and reprove scurrility, and not enter into a discussion with the author of them. This he will continue to do as often as it may become necessary—just as he would reprove the profanity or vulgarity of a bad boy in the streets.

Boston Victorious. The horse Wilton Brown it will be remembered, beat Boston a week or two since. Boston has, in time, beaten Wilton Brown, on the Kendall course—Purse \$600—four mile heats. The purse was won by Boston in two straight heats, beating Wilton Brown, Reliance and F. R. S. Boies' br. c. Time of 1st heat 8.09—of 2d 8.06.

"The National Bank" is the title of a new paper started in Illinois, opposite St. Louis. How long before it will suspend?—Chicago Democrat.

From the N. O. Jeffersonian.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

"Free trade, low duties, no debt, separation from banks, economy, retrenchment and strict adherence to the Constitution," was the concluding sentence of a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States during the last session of Congress by the individual whose name heads this article. The sentence embraces the very essence of Democracy and may be considered as the text of the democratic creed, from which most, if not all their principles naturally and harmoniously flow. It embraces in one word every principle upon which the rapidly approaching and all absorbing contest for the Presidency will hinge—a contest which will, in all human probability, create more excitement, than any other election that has occurred under the Constitution. The agitation in the south and south west will not be distinguished by the same excesses and follies that prevailed in 1840. That was a noisy and vulgar exhibition of pagane, "log cabins" and "coon skins," got up by the whigs to cheat and delude the unsophisticated and unsuspecting citizens of this Union; which the democracy, thank God, had too much taste and good sense to imitate, and for all which, it is to be hoped, having had their folly made manifest, they, the whigs, are heartily ashamed. But the coming storm will approximate to moral sublimity—the interest will pervade the very souls of men; it will not evidence itself perhaps by the same tumultuous assemblage of the people, but it will be keenly felt in the bosom of every freeman in these United States, no matter what party he be attached, be he whig or democrat; and it may be anticipated of both that all honorable means will be resorted to, to achieve the victory. With the whig party it is emphatically "aut Cesar aut nihil," and it is to be apprehended, that for the purpose of elevating their leader to the presidency, they may resort to means, in the frenzy of the canvass, which every patriot must deplore and which may go very far to create distrust in man's capacity for self government.

In a contest so perilous, pregnant with such stupendous consequences—involving the very existence of free institutions and consequently of liberty itself, what bold warrior shall lead the never-to-be-subdued democracy of this country to victory and to glory! The south has already responded! the north and the west are answering. The Eagle of Democracy every where proclaims that John C. Calhoun is the man!

In Virginia and North Carolina, in South Carolina and Georgia and in Alabama and Mississippi, Mr. Calhoun is the first choice of the democratic party. In most of these States he has been nominated by large and respectable meetings of the people, spontaneously assembled, with a unanimity which speaks in the loudest tones their abiding confidence in his principles and success.

In all these States many of the leading democratic journals have placed his name at the head of their columns as their candidate, and in North Carolina, old Mecklenburg, the very cradle of the revolution, where its fire first broke out—at a grand rally of the sons of her revolutionary sires, Mr. Calhoun's name was distinctly placed before the American people as their candidate for the presidency. And will not Louisiana sympathize in this deep feeling of affection with her democratic neighbors, towards this dearly beloved child of the South?

In the State of New York his claims are beginning to be conceded, and in the city itself, the very hot house of locofocoism, he is the choice of the young democracy. Pennsylvania, who first loved, then cherished him, after a temporary estrangement is taking him again to her bosom. In short, the whole democratic family from Maine to Louisiana, are preparing to do justice to this untiered defender of the people's rights.

The writer of this is no politician, tho' an enthusiastic democrat; neither does he speak as politician, but as one of the people: he comes from the mass: all his sympathies are with them, and he does not hesitate to declare that with the great body of the people, the tax paying portion of the democracy, men who earn an honest livelihood by the "sweat of their brow," John Caldwell Calhoun is the man for the times. With a mind capable of grasping and mastering subjects of the most intricate and abstruse character, with the readiness of intuition, he unites a comprehensive knowledge of the vast resources and varied interests of this great confederacy. His services, of incalculable value to the country while filling various political trusts, entitle him to its gratitude. To all his other qualifications is added a spotless private reputation.

Conspicuous as Mr. Calhoun had been before his countrymen, prior to the year 1837, it was not till the extra session of that memorable year, that his sun shone out in its own effulgent brightness. Notwithstanding the jeers and scoffs and bitter revilings of the whigs, Mr. Calhoun had the sagacity to perceive and the courage to pursue the path dictated by patriotism and duty; and because he loved "Cesar less" and "Rome more," his political opponents have persecuted him with undying hate; maligning his motives and openly assailing the sincerity of his professions—a species of partizan warfare unheard of before, even in the hottest and bitterest struggles between the Federalists and Republicans of '93.

In 1837 the condition of the country and the government required, in Mr. Van Buren's opinion, a meeting of Congress in extraordinary session. By a combination of incomprehensible circumstances; the administration found itself embarrassed to extent almost irretrievable, and for the

purpose of affording such relief as Congress might in its wisdom devise, within its constitutional limits, were its members convened.

All know the history of that session. Every democrat knows the result. If he does not, he has yet to learn that to John C. Calhoun was the president mainly indebted for strength to carry on the government. Who does not know that when the president communicated his views to Congress recommending the adoption of the Sub-Treasury scheme, it scarcely numbered a score of supporters in both Houses. The boldest of the friends of the administration for a time held back, and when days and then weeks passed by, and yet confusion, then dismay and lastly consternation had taken possession of even the boldest of the bold hearted democracy; when the very wheels of government itself were locked; when no rain-bow of hope was visible in the political horizon—then it was that Mr. Calhoun, sacrificing personal considerations and private prejudices upon the altar of his country—struck the heaviest of blows for the Constitution and for the principles of the Democratic party. It was then that the chivalrous Carolinian showed himself to his admiring countrymen in a blaze of glory. Then it was he rallied our broken ranks, and by the splendor of his oratory, the brilliancy of his thoughts and the purity of his patriotism, he became the very Atlas of the party. Mr. Calhoun's speeches at that memorable session alone, would be sufficient to stamp his name upon the page of history as one of the most remarkable men of his day.

At the present time, when the democratic party are looking around them for a candidate for the presidency in 1844, one who shall be the exponent of their principles, the friends of the respective gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with that distinguished station, do not deem it impertinent or inauspicious, to express publicly their preferences for their peculiar friends. This is perfectly compatible with "democratic usage," and no possible injury can arise either to individuals or to the party itself. For it is well understood that it is the expression simply of a preference, in favor of this or that distinguished statesman. In no instance has Mr. Calhoun's friends put him before the American people as a candidate, unconditionally. In all cases they have expressed themselves willing to defer to the will of the party, when that will shall have been expressed in convention assembled. All that Mr. Calhoun's friends expect or desire is, that the voice of the party should speak its will, and whoever may be its choice, that choice will be their candidate, and will be supported with a zeal worthy the noble cause in which we are all enlisted. As to dissension in our ranks, it is an impossibility! What! the lion-hearted democrats of this country squabbling among themselves for office! No, the thing is unnatural! With them it is every thing for "measures" and nothing for "men." Candidates are but the instruments given by Providence to work out great political, social and moral reform, and before dissensions can spring up among themselves, they must cease to be worthy to triumph as a party, or to enjoy longer the heritage left them by those illustrious apostles of human liberty; Jefferson and Madison.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Kendall's Expositor, speaking of the presents of hats, ploughs, salt, coats, carpets &c. which the manufacturers at the north have presented Mr. Clay with, has the following excellent remarks:

Is not a protective tariff a good thing for HENRY CLAY? In part, at least, He gets his salt by it;
He gets his ploughs by it;
He gets his hats by it;
He gets his carpets by it;
He gets his coats by it;
He gets numerous other valuable things by it;

And he gets the support of those enriched by his legislation for the Presidency.

It is natural, therefore, without supposing him corrupt, that he should think the tariff a very good thing.

But who pays for Mr. CLAY's presents? Would the manufacturers be so liberal with him, did they not get paid for it? He gets laws passed to tax the people for their benefit, and they, grateful for the favor, give him a part of the money so raised—or a part of the articles they manufacture with the aid of that money, which is the same thing. Practically, and without reference to motive, it amounts to this: Mr. CLAY, by his votes and influence, lays a heavy tax on the whole people, and gives the money to the manufacturers, who pay him out of the same money for his services. To the people, is it not the same as if Mr. CLAY were hired by the manufacturers to tax them, on condition that he shall be paid with a part of the proceeds? Is it not the same as a conspiracy between the manufacturers and politicians to plunder them in the name of patriotism and under the color of law, for the emolument of the conspirators?

WHO PAYS FOR HENRY CLAY'S PRESENTS?

Let every honest and considerate man ask himself this question, and ponder upon the subject until he is able to answer it to his own satisfaction. If he answer himself by saying the manufacturers, then let him ask himself the further question: WHY DO THE MANUFACTURERS MAKE AND PAY FOR THESE PRESENTS?

A correct answer to that question will lay bare the whole subject to every unbiased mind.

The Creole publishes to-day the letter of General Hamilton, of Texas notoriety, to Mr. Calhoun on the subjects of a Bank and the assumption of State debts. We would adopt, and call the public attention to the following remarks on the letter, made by the Charleston Patriot:

In Gen. Hamilton's opinion as to the causes of our moneyed derangements, we cannot concur. Gen. Jackson had no more agency in producing them than he had in the revolution that overthrew the dynasty of Bonaparte. It is looking at the mere surface of subject to connect the question of the currency with any supposed state of the law, instead of the real condition of the public mind. If General Jackson had sanctioned the act of Congress that re-chartered the Bank of the United States, such an institution would have been inoperative as a restraining and regulating power over the currency. The people of the United States collectively, and all the State governments, after a long period of calm repose in commercial and monetary affairs, were pre-disposed to rush into every species of hazardous enterprise. It was the periodic return of one of those moral maladies that occasionally seize communities, like that which drove the people of France into the speculative excitement of the Mississippi scheme, and the British nation into the mania that was connected with the South Sea bubble. All the circumstances that favor a speculative excitement were ready to be brought into activity in the United States in 1833-34. Interest of money in England was at 2 and 2 1/2 per cent. per annum, and while the inclination to loan on the one side of the Atlantic, and the disposition on the other side to borrow, existed in their fullest force, a moneyed crisis was inevitable. The epidemic of speculation arose as one of a series of epochs in our commercial history—it spread from individuals to communities—to corporations—to States; it was, in short, one of those maladies of the moral world which would run its course in spite of all parchment barriers or artificial preventives and restraints. It is then easy to conjecture what would have been the restraining power of a Bank of the United States under such a general condition of the public mind. The Branches would have been inoperative. They would have been either taxed from beyond the limits of the States, or there would have been a moral power brought to bear on their administration, that must have prevented their checking the irregular and distempered action of the people and the States. There would have been in some of the States, no smaller number of banks created than were chartered; while in others expedients would have been contrived, to paralyze the branches, so as to meet the state of public feeling in every and each division of the Union.

The action of the Joint Stock Banks in England affords a striking illustration of this view of the subject. The act allowing the formation of such banks was passed in 1828. It was a dormant power, however, until 1833 and 1834 when the public mind became turned to special tie investments in manufactures. The power then acted in sympathy with this condition of things. The law allowing the formation of such institutions was a dead letter until public opinion called it into action, and so soon as it came fully into operation, the power of the Bank of England as a restraining and counteracting force over this new influence was found to be feeble and ineffective. It was so because between public feeling and the action of the English Joint Stock Banks there was a correspondence, as there was at the same period in this country between the popular wants and wishes and the action of our banks, with that of the different local legislatures that created them. This would have existed had there been a Bank of the United States with the largest capital and credit and the most unbounded power, by law, to establish branches in every section of the country. This question therefore of the currency, in its irregular movement, at shorter or longer periods, must be considered, to be viewed philosophically, in connection with the existing state of the public mind, in a country where banks and their administrators are part and parcel of the community, and an emanation of those popular impulses which shape all our institutions to good or evil purposes.

From the N. O. Jeffersonian.

THE TARIFF—ITS PRINCIPLES—HOW TO DISCUSS THEM.

We find that the subject of FREE TRADE is becoming every day more properly understood, and the discussions which take place by the various parties interested, either in its success, or its failure, exhibit no ordinary ingenuity, in the closeness and strength of the arguments, which are brought to bear on the peculiar position, that each assumes; nothing however, the general overthrow of the advocates of restriction as the consequences which follow anything like an investigation into the causes and effects produced by crippling and hampering the natural channels of trade and commerce.

We happened a day or two ago to be present when the matter was alluded to, by two mechanics—one a liberal whig, the other a democrat. After the whig had with pleasure referred to the passage of the tariff bill, and alluded with a good deal of plausibility to the happy effects which would flow from its enactment, said, "We shall now be independent of foreigners—we can raise every thing within ourselves, and keep our money in the country; by which means, we will avoid the balance of trade, that so invariably sets in against us, when heavy importations arise from a low tariff." "Well, sir," replied our democratic friend, "your deductions, unfortunately for you, are drawn from erroneous data, for we find by the late statistical tables furnished to Con-

gress, that the heaviest importations absolutely occurred when the tariff stood at the highest point and fell off, by several millions, when it had reached the lowest figure, and that too, in the very teeth of the strongest imaginable indications, that a high tariff bill would be sure to pass. But I will give you one illustration," he continued, "on the propriety of allowing people to deal wherever they list. You, sir, as a builder, have all your window blinds, and all your window sashes made, painted and glazed in New York, to the great injury of the resident mechanics at home. And why do you do so? Simply, because they come at one half the price, the which enables you to build much cheaper than could otherwise be done, were you to have them made here. The result then is, that the one hundred thousand inhabitants of New Orleans, who build, rent, or occupy, those cheap houses, which you help to erect are measurably benefited thereby, although four or five painters and glaziers, and half a dozen carpenters, suffer in consequence. You therefore must admit, that our citizens derive an advantage in having a pane of glass made and set in, in New York, for four bits, which would cost them one dollar in New Orleans." "That certainly is very plain," said the builder. "Well, then," continued the democrat, "would not our citizens be doubly benefited if they were permitted to import without duty, the same article at two bits, from Havre, Liverpool or Hamburg, that you now pay four for in New York?"

"Well I grant you, that appears rational enough," said our whig builder, "but let us take facts in preference to theories: Did you observe what the Bulletin said a few days ago; that the revival of business since the passage of the tariff, was quite apparent in the hardware stores, the owners of which no longer wore long faces! That I know to be true—and what is it owing to? Why, the tariff!"

"Ah, my dear friend," replied the Democrat, "such flimsy statements, will not stand a moment's reflection; for if you recollect, the number of our hardware stores, is about equal to the number of coffin makers or undertakers; and if a person were to argue that the apparent bustle and activity which prevail in those latter establishments, during the prevalence of one of our fatal epidemics, were an indication of the revival of trade in our city, how egregiously mistaken would he be, for subsequent inquiry, would prove the reverse to be the case. And so it is, even now, with regard to almost all other branches of business, that are positively doing nothing, while a few hardware stores are rejoicing in their good luck."

That appeared to stagger our whig friend, for he abruptly bid us good day and departed, without uttering a single word in reply.

Consistent.—While the Southron and the Mississippi Creole are talking of the depressed state of the cotton trade, and attributing it to Genl. Jackson's "war on the banks," the New Orleans Bulletin speaks of the prosperity of that trade, and attributes it to the tariff—Which is right! Neither.

Col. R. M. Johnson has recently been on a tour through Pennsylvania, and has every where met with the most enthusiastic greeting from the democracy.

We publish below by request of many of our subscribers, the rules of the Register's Office.

PRE-EMPTION RULES.

The applicant must be

1st. A citizen of the United States, or have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen.

2nd. Either the head of a family, or a widow, or a single man, over the age of 21 years.

3rd. An inhabitant of the tract sought to be entered upon, which, in person, he has made a settlement and erected a dwelling house, since the 1st June, 1840, and prior to the time when the land is applied for, which land must, at the date of settlement, have had the Indian title extinguished, and been surveyed by the United States. A person failing in any one of the above requisites, can have no claim by virtue of this act.

A person bringing himself within each of the above requirements, by proof satisfactory to the Register and Receiver, taken in pursuance of this act, as also the affidavit, as required by this act, shall be entitled to enter by legal subdivision, any number of acres not exceeding 160, or a quarter section, to include his residence, and may avail himself of the same, at any time prior to the day of the commencement of the public sale including said tract, when the land has not been proclaimed.

Where the land was subject to private entry at the date of the settlement, made since the 1st of June, 1840, and prior to the passage of said act, such settler must give notice to the Register, of his intention to purchase the same within 3 months from the passage of the law, if before the 4th December next. When the land shall hereafter become subject to private entry, and after that period a settlement shall be made, such settler must give notice of his intention to said Register, within 30 days after the date of said settlement; such notice, in both cases, must be a written one, describing the tract settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same

under the provisions of said act; the proof, affidavit and payment, must be made within twelve months after the date of said settlement.

Only one person on a quarter section, is protected by said act, and that is the one who made the first settlement, provided he shall have conformed to the other provisions of the law. A person who has once availed himself of the provisions of said act, cannot at any future period, or at any other land office, acquire another right under it.

No person who is the proprietor of 320 acres of land, in any State or Territory of the United States, is entitled to the benefits of this act. No person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own, to reside on public land in the same State or Territory, is entitled to the benefits of this act.

No assignments or transfers of pre-emption rights will be allowed, the patents must issue to the claimants, in whose names alone, all entries must be made.

No privileges allowed or extension of time granted under said act, to those who have availed themselves of the prior pre-emption acts of 1838 and 1840, and consequently payment upon tracts already proved by settlers, by virtue of either of said acts, must be made prior to the 1st of June, 1842, or loose their claims.

S. D. LIVINGSTON, Esq. will deliver a Temperance Lecture this evening at the church.

New Orleans Money Market.

Latest Advances.

United States Bank Notes,	55 a 60
Old United States Bank,	55 a 60
Union Bank-notes, N. Orleans	61 to 71 dis.
Louisiana,	par.
Gas Light	par.
Mechanics and Traders,	par.
City,	64 to 71 dis.
Louisiana State,	9 to 11
Consolidated,	30 to 34
Commercial,	10 to 11
Canal,	17 to 17
Carrollton,	510 8
Citizens',	36 to 38
Improvement,	55 to 60
Atchafalaya,	80 to 85
Exchange,	55 to 60
Orleans,	65 to 70
1st and 2nd Municipalities,	9 to 10
Third Municipality,	37 to 42
Alabama,	17 to 20
Kentucky,	10 to 2
Tennessee,	5 to 7
Ohio,	5 to 8
Indiana,	4 to 6
Blue Backs,	13 to 16
Miss. Union Bank,	17 a 20 per doll.
Agricultural,	55 a 60
Grand Gulf,	30 a 35
Planters' Bank,	55 a 60
Com. & R. R. E. Vicksburg,	9 a 12
Bank of Vicksburg,	29 a 31
Miss. R. R. Co. Natchez,	5 a 6
Port Gibson,	30 a 35

LOOK OUT.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward and make settlement as I am going away.

E. CRIM.

Nov. 5, 1842. 8-1f

LIVERS & McLEAN, Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,

No. 3, PRENTISS ROW,

Vicksburg, Miss.

HAVE received by late arrivals,

30 Casks Bacon Sides,

13 do do Hams,

5 do do Shoulders,

SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, BAGGING,

ROPE and TWINE, &c. &c.,

All which we offer on the best terms for Cash, or on the usual terms to our customers. Specie advances made on Cotton or other produce consigned to us for sale.

September 30, 1842, 3-3m

J. BURKETT & CO.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

Levee Street,

VICKSBURG, MI.

2 doors north of Prentiss & Dawson brick row,

ARE ready to make CASH advances on cotton consigned to their house in Vicksburg, or to **Watts & Biggs** in New Orleans. They also have constantly on hand, Bagging, Rope and Twine; also Groceries, Negro Clothing, and plantation supplies generally, which we will furnish low for cash or cotton.

Vicksburg, Sept. 15 1842—1-f

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Carpenter, dec'd., that a further time of three months has been extended to the undersigned commissioners appointed by the Honorable Probate Court of Madison County, Miss., by said Court to receive and report claims against said estate. This further notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against said estate that the undersigned commissioners will meet on the first Saturday in each month for the next three months at the office of O. R. Singleton, Esq., for the purpose of attending to the aforesaid business of said estate.

O. R. SINGLETON,

WM. PRIESTLEY,

SAM'L SCOTT,

Commissioners. 5-3m

Oct. 15, 1842.